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neglected, the author has avoided the error of some text book writers, namely, that of indulging a propensity for fine woven theoretical discussions at the expense of practical utility. He has gathered from the cases the established propositions of law included within the field of his research, and placed them in a systematic sequence that exhibits some originality, as well as a capacity for logical classification. It is to be remarked, though, of the cases cited, that they might sometimes be desirably increased in number, and that there is a predominance of citations from Western State Reports that gives the appearance of a limited and partial investigation in their compilation.

The many questions upon which the decisions are at variance have received the special attention of the author, and with the cases pro and con he gives the reader the benefit of his own opinion of what may be considered the most accepted and best supported view of the law. The chief divisions of the book are: General Principles Affecting Jurisdiction; The Means of Acquiring Jurisdiction; and Common Law, Equity and Statutory Jurisdiction. Under these headings the subjects pertinent to them are intelligently arranged and fully discussed. The distinct jurisdictions, such as probate, divorce, criminal, etc., receive separate treatment; and prominence is given to subjects of daily use, like the kinds, requisites and service of original process.

The treatise, as a whole, should prove serviceable to the profession within the scope outlined by its author.

*H. L. H.*

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GENERAL DIGEST, AMERICAN AND ENGLISH. Quarterly Advance Sheets, No. 7 to April, 1898. Rochester, N. Y.: Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Company.

The publishers of this work are to be commended for the promptness with which the installments appear—a feature which all users of the Digest must appreciate. The current volume is as complete and as accurate as its predecessors.

*J. C. H.*